

concavity on its antero-external border, and is wider than the latter; the exognath is very slender.

The chelipedes are slender, and the terminal joints but little dilated, the merus is armed with three spinules on its anterior border and two on the posterior (in each case one of these overhangs the insertion of the carpus); the remaining joints are smooth. The fingers are incurved, and their apices cross; they possess a thin, entire, cutting edge. The ambulatory limbs have the meral joints fringed with spinules on both the anterior and posterior borders, but more numerous on the posterior, a few similar processes are present on the carpi, and a few very minute horny spinules on both borders of the propodus; the distal end of this last joint gives rise posteriorly to three or four horny spines articulated to a dilated portion of this segment; the digits are but slightly curved. The last pair of legs are subdorsal in position and of very small size, their total length not equalling the meral joint of the preceding pair; the merus is armed with spinules especially on its posterior border; the carpus and propodus are subequal in length, the former is somewhat flattened and dilated towards its distal end, and armed with spinules on both sides; the dactylus is very minute and opposed by a single spine on the posterior border of the propodus.

In the female the second and third abdominal segments are each provided with a dorsal spine; the fourth is glabrous and shield-shaped, its anterior border with a small tubercular spine on each side, and halfway down the outer surface a rounded elevation on either side; there is also a median rounded elevation running from end to end; the telson is of small size, and its apex acute. Five pairs of appendages are present; the first pair of small size, uniramous, and united at their bases. The fourth, fifth, and sixth abdominal segments in the male are devoid of spines.

A male specimen gives the following measurements:—Length of carapace 10 mm., of chelipede 32 mm., of second leg 63 mm., of last leg 22 mm., of ocular peduncle 7 mm., of supraorbital spine 4 mm. A female specimen is somewhat larger.

This species belongs to the section of the genus in which the last pair of legs do not extend beyond the meral joint of the preceding pair. It differs from *Latreillia phalangium*, De Haan, in the absence of cardiac and buccal spines, and in the presence of only two spines on the fourth abdominal segment of the female.

*Habitat.*—Station 163A, off Twofold Bay, Australia; depth, 150 fathoms; bottom, green mud. Two adult specimens, male and female, the latter bearing ova, and the remains of a third immature individual.

Off Port Jackson; depth, 30 to 35 fathoms; bottom, hard ground. Two young examples, male and female.